



⑩日本国特許庁(JP)

⑪特許出願公開

⑫ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A)

平3-169967

@Int. Cl. 5

識別記号

庁内整理番号

❸公開 平成3年(1991)7月23日

E 04 F 15/02 15/04

7805-2E 7805-2E 7805-2E GBFE

15/16

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 1 (全4頁)

会発明の名称

골

7

置敷き床材

②特 願 平1-306911

22出 平1(1989)11月27日

個発 明 @発 明 者

個代 理 人

弁理士 石田

駬 清 好

大阪府門真市大字門真1048番地 松下電工株式会社内 大阪府門真市大字門真1048番地 松下電工株式会社内

大阪府門真市大字門真1048番地 松下電工株式会社内

@発 明 康 之 创出 顋 人 松下電工株式会社

大阪府門真市大字門真1048番地

外2名

1. 発明の名称

置敷を床材

2. 特許請求の範囲

(1) 床下地面上に置敷きされる置敷き床材であっ て、柔軟性を有するシート状の合成樹脂成形品製 の基材の表層に薄い木質化粧板が積層され、基材 の一側矯に嵌合突部が形成され、他側端に嵌合突 部が嵌合することができる嵌合四所が形成され、 嵌合突部と嵌合凹所との一方に抜止め突部が形成 され、他方に抜止め突部が係入して抜止めを図る 抜止の凹所が形成されて成ることを特徴とする 置 放き床材。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

[産業上の利用分野]

本発明は、モルタル、コンクリート等により仕 上げられた床下地上に直接に敷設される湿煮き床 材に関し、詳しくは木質の表面を有しながら、木 質系における反りを回避し、撓み性も付与し、か かる構成のものを製作容易に得るとともに、その 施工において抜止めを行う抜止め構成も容易に形 成しようとする技術に係るものである。

(従来の技術)

従未から、モルタル、コンクリート等により任 上げられた床下地上に敷設される木製床材は知ら れている。例えば、第4図に示す如く、木質合板 のような木質基板1aの裏面に複数個のigbを並設 し、阿裏面にクッション村cを貼着してなる木質 床材 A aが知られている。ところでこのような木 質床材 A a は、床下地上に接着或いは釘打ち施工 等により固定されて敷設施工されるものであり、 構bとクァション材cによって、防音効果が得られ るものである。しかしながら、このような木質床 材Aaにおいては、溝bが設けられているものの、 木賀基板1aには屈曲柔軟性がなく、充分な屈曲 柔軟性を得るために、構bの並設質数を増やした り求いは課bの深る寸法を深く形成した場合には、 旗eに対応して木質化粧板2の表面に象裂が発生 し易く、強度及び表面産匠上問題となるものであっ

-405-

1029

। ०५७)

た。それ故に、木質床材Acにおいては、充分な 夏曲柔軟性がないままに、床下地上に遮工されて おり、床下地への顆染みが思いために、床下地上 に接着或は釘打ち施工等により固定して、強制的 に床下地に馴染ませて施工していた。この場合、 施工に接着或は打打ち等の作業が伴って、放設施 工が面倒であるとともに、木質床材Aaの取り各 えが強めて困難となるものであった。加えて、木 貿基板 1 aに多数本の構bの加工を精度良く行うの が繁雑となり、その製作面及び機能面において問 題があった。しかも第5図に示すように、木質基 材1aの一個矯に嵌合突部3aを形成し、他個矯に **嵌合凹所4 mを形成して、両者を嵌合させて木質** 床材 A a, A a 同士を接続するのであるが、かかる 接続に際しては、嵌合凹所4aに接着剤dを充填し て抜止めを図るのである。ところがこのように接 着剤dを充填するものにおいては、その嵌合時に 接着剤dがはみ出し、これの拭き取り作業を要す る等の簡照がある。

[発明が解決しようとする課題]

れて成ることを特徴とするものである。

[作用]

このように、柔軟性を有するシート状の 藁材 1 の表層に厚い木質化粧板2が積層されることによっ て、柔軟性を有するシート状の基材1には木貫菇 板のような反りが生じることがなく、芸材1には 柔軟性によって読み性を付与し、床下地面に馴染 むようにし、床下地の凹凸をより吸収し、床下地 面によりぴったりと接することで、置敷を床材A の滑りを抑えることとなって、床下地上に直接に 接着或は釘打ち等の作業を行うことなく関単に激 設(直張)施工が行えるようになし、かかる柔軟性 を有するシート状の基材1にて最動の伝播を抑制 し、防音性も高め、禰加工を回避して、その生産 性を高め、そして成形品の茜材1とする場合には、 樹脂の選択にて寸法の安定化を図りやすく、隣接 のものとの結合を図る結合部の製作も容易になし、 コストグウンも図れ、種々の付加価値を加えるこ とができ、しかも基材1の一側項に嵌合突節3が 形成され、他舞踏に嵌合突部3が嵌合することが

本発明は、上記従来の技術における欠点を解消するために発明されたものであり、その課題は、選話はに充分な風曲条軟性があって、床下地へのは、東外が良く、しかも、木質化粧板の変更上の間、のは、大変が発生し難くで、強度面或は変更上の間、となく、最大に接着或は釘打ち等の作業を防止に投資する。となく、大下地上に接着或は釘打ち等の作業を防止できる。かつ後数に乗ります。となる。とかできる。置数を床材を提供することである。

[課題を解決するための手段]

本発明の置敷を床材は、床下地面上に置敷をされる置敷を床材であって、柔軟性を有するシート 状の蓋材1の表層に輝い木質化粧板2が投層され、 蓋材1の一個場に嵌合突部3が形成され、他側端 に嵌合突部3が嵌合することができる嵌合凹所4 が形成され、接合突部3と嵌合凹所4との一方に 技止め突部3本が形成され、他方に技止め突部3本 が係入して技止めを図る技止め凹所4本が形成さ

できる嵌合凹所4が形成され、嵌合突部3と嵌合凹所4をの一方に放止め突部3 mが形成され、他方に放止め突部3 mが形成され、他方に放止め突部3 mが形成されることによって、嵌合突部3 を嵌合凹所4 mが形成されることによって、嵌合突部3 mを放止め凹所4 mに張合させることで、換着剤の使用を回避して、置敷き成材A,A 同士の接殺を容易迅速に行え、置敷きぬ工に有利になし、かつかかる接致のための構成も容易に得られるようにしたものである。

[実施例]

以下本発明の実施例を図面に基づいて詳述する。 木材を厚くスライスして木目を有する突板(スライス単板)のような木質化粧板2が、合成樹脂製で柔軟性があり、シート状の基材1の表面に役層してあり、その基材1の一個矯には嵌合突部3が形成され、他個矯には嵌合凹所4が形成されている。このような嵌合突部3及び嵌合凹所4の形成は、基材1の成形時に同時に行なわれる。そして木質化粧板2は、0.25mm-0.6mm程度の厚 =

置を う し で の の の が が は と ー さ 側 他 と ー で の 突 形成 を ト れ ぬ 4 : a a の の の が 成 さ

許突 合 表 合 成 所 る で な 別 に 部 れ の そ の そ の そ の そ の と の

そのスライス単板に1 mm ~ 2 mm 厚 ~ 程度の乾式のラワン単板を裏打ちしたものや、1 mm ~ 3 mm 厚 ~ 程度のスライス単板のみのものがあり、このような木質化粧板2 を合成樹脂製の成形品製の基材1にその成形時に積層接着するか、別途に接着所にて接着する等するものである。そして基材1は例えば金属粉末を混入する等した速音性及び防音性の高い速音シートを使用するとよい。

向は嵌合突部3と嵌合四所4との嵌合方向を示している。

[発明の効果]

以上要するに本発明は、柔軟性を有するシート 状の芸材の表層に厚い木質化粧板が積層される故、 柔軟性を有するシート状の基材には木質基板のよ うな反りが生じることがなく、基材には柔軟性に よって読み性を付与し、床下地面に頭換むように し、床下地の凹凸をより吸収し、床下地面に上り びったりと接することで、置敷き床材の滑りを抑 えることとなって、床下地上に直接に接着或は釘 打ち等の作業を行うことなく簡単に敷設(直張)施 工が行えるようにでき、かつ柔軟性を有するシー ト状の基材にて振動の伝播を抑制することもでき、 防音性も高めることもでき、構加工を回避して、 その生産性を高め、そして成形品の基材とする場 合には、樹脂の選択にて寸法の安定化を図りやす く、隣接のものとの結合を図る結合部の製作も容. 易に行え、コストダウンも図れ、種々の付加価値 を加えることができ、しかも基材の一側端に嵌合

そして構加工を回避して、その生産性を高めるのである。又、合成財産製の成形品の基材1故、財産の選択にて寸法の安定化を図りやすく、隣接のものとの結合を図る嵌合突部3及び嵌合凹所4のような結合部の製作も容易に行えるのである。

突部が形成され、他調ねに嵌合突部が嵌合することができる嵌合四所が形成され、嵌合を形と した 四所との一方に抜止めを図る抜止め四所が形成されていた 成されているから、嵌合突部を嵌合四所に係合させ はされているから、嵌合突部を嵌合四所に係合させ なるとともに披止め突部を披止め四所に係合させ ることで、接着剤の使用を回避して、 を立となれたので用を回避して、 を立となれたのでがる接続のための構成も容易に得られるという利点がある。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本発明の一実施例の接続作用を示す断面図、第2図は同上の接続状態の断面図、第3図は同上の施工形態を示す平面図、第4図は従来例の断面図、第5図は従来例の接続作用を示す斜視図であり、1は基材、2は木質化粧板、3は嵌合突部、3aは技止め突部、4は嵌合回所、4aは技止め四所である。

代理人 弁理士 石 田 長 七

Jpn. Pat. KOKAI Publication No. 3-169967

Filing No.: 1-306911

KOKAI Date: July 23, 1991

1. Title of the Invention

FLOORING MEMBER TO BE LAID OUT

- 2. What is claimed is:
- (1) A flooring member to be laid out on an underfloor base, characterized in that: a thin woody decorative panel is laminated on the surface of a flexible sheet-like base member made of a synthetic resin molding; fitting projections are formed on one side of the base member, while fitting concave portions into which the fitting projections can be fitted are formed on the other side; and disengagement-preventing projections are provided for either the fitting projections or the fitting concave portions, while disengagement-preventing concave portions into which the disengagement-preventing projections are inserted for preventing disengagement are provided for the other ones.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Invention [Field of Industrial Use]

The present invention relates to a flooring member to be laid out directly on an underfloor base which is finished by use of mortar, concrete, or the like. More

Page 2/11

specifically, the present invention is directed to a technique for enabling easy fabrication of a flooring member which has a woody surface but is flexible and prevented from warping, and also to a technique for enabling easy fabrication of a disengagement-preventing structure used when the flooring member is laid out.

[Prior Art]

Conventionally, woody flooring members to be laid out on an underfloor base finished by use of mortar, concrete, or the like, have been known in the art. For example, a woody flooring member Aa, such as that shown in FIG. 4, has been known in the art. As shown, the woody flooring member Aa comprises a woody base plate la, such as a grain finish plywood, and a plurality of grooves $\underline{\boldsymbol{b}}$ formed in the reverse surface of the woody base plate la in such a manner that they extend in parallel to one another. A cushion member \underline{c} is pasted to the reverse surface of the woody base plate la. This type of woody flooring member Aa is laid out on an underfloor base and is made immovable by use of an adhesive or by nailing. The grooves \underline{b} and the cushion member \underline{c} produce a soundproof effect. Despite the grooves \underline{b} , however, this type of woody flooring member Aa is disadvantageous in that the woody base plate la does not have flexure and plasticity. In order to provide this characteristic for the woody base plate la, a larger number

Page 3/11

of grooves \underline{b} have to be formed, or the grooves \underline{b} must be deeper. If this is done, however, a woody decorative panel likely to crack, so that the provision of such grooves \underline{c} becomes a problem from the viewpoints of the strength and the surface design. In practice, therefore, the woody flooring member Aa is laid out on the underfloor base without providing sufficient flexure and plasticity. Since the woody flooring member Aa is not compatible with the underfloor base, it is fixed to the underfloor base by use of an adhesive or by nailing, so as to forcibly provide the compatibility. In this case, the layout operation is accompanied by the operation for adhesive bonding or nailing and is thus troublesome. In addition, once the woody flooring member Aa is laid out, it cannot be easily replaced $\overrightarrow{\text{with}}$ another. Further, since a large number of grooves \underline{b} cannot be formed in the woody base plate 1a with . high precision, the woody base plate la has problems from the standpoints of fabrication and function as well. As shown in FIG. 5, woody flooring members Aa and Aa are connected together by fitting the fitting projections 3a formed on one side of one woody base member la into the fitting concave portions 4a formed on the other side of the other woody base member la, and when this connection is performed, the fitting concave portions 4a are filled with an adhesive \underline{d} , for the prevention of disengagement. Where

Page 4/11

the adhesive \underline{d} is used, it may come out of the concave portions at the time of the fitting operation, and the residual adhesive has to be wiped away.

[Problems To Be Solved by the Invention]

The present invention has been made in an effort to solve the problems described above, and the object of the present invention is to provide a flooring member which is to be laid out and which enables: the base member has sufficient flexure and plasticity and has compatibility with the underfloor base, the surface of the woody decorative panel hardly cracks, the problems related to the strength and the surface design do not occur, the layout operation is performed on the underfloor base without performing adhesive bonding or nailing, the suppression of vibration and the insulation of sound are performed, a remarkably improved productivity is ensured, and the connecting operation can be easily performed in a short time.

[Means for Solving the Problems]

The present invention provides a flooring member which is to be laid out on an underfloor base and which is characterized in that: a thin woody decorative panel 2 is laminated on the surface of a flexible sheet-like base member 1; fitting projections 3 are formed on one side of the base member 1; fitting concave portions 4 into which

Page 5/11

the fitting projections 3 can be fitted are formed on the other side; disengagement-preventing projections 3a are provided for either the fitting projections 3 or the fitting concave portions 4; and disengagement-preventing concave portions 4a into which the disengagement-preventing projections 3a are inserted for preventing disengagement are provided for the other ones.

[Operation]

As described above, a thin woody decorative panel 2 is laminated on the surface of a flexible sheet-like base member 1. With this structure, the flexible sheet-like base member 1 does not warp, unlike the woody base plate. The base member 1 is provided with plasticity and flexure, so that it has compatibility with the underfloor base. Since the base member 1 absorbs the roughness of the underfloor base and can be set in tight contact with the underfloor base, the flooring member A is prevented from sliding. Accordingly, the flooring member A can be easily laid out directly on the underfloor base without the necessity of performing adhesive bonding or nailing.) Due to the flexible sheet-like base member 1, the propagation of vibration can be suppressed, and the sound insulation effect is improved. Since special measures need not be taken for the grooves, the productivity is enhanced. Where the base member 1 is made of a molding, the desired

Carlo Carlo

Page 7/11

A woody decorative panel 2, which is like a sliced veneer obtained by slicing wood and having a grain pattern, is laminated on the surface of a sheet-like base member 1 which is flexible and formed of a synthetic resin. Fitting projections 3 are formed on one side of the base member 1, while fitting concave portions 4 are formed on the other side. The fitting projections 3 and the fitting concave portions 4 are formed simultaneous with the fabrication of the base member 1. The woody decorative panel 2 may be a sliced veneer which is about 0.25-0.6 mm in thickness and which is lined with a dry lauan veneer of about 1 mm to 2 mm. Alternatively, the woody decorative panel 2 may be a sliced veneer which is about 1-3 mm in thickness. This woody decorative panel 2 is laminated and adhered to the base member 1, which is made of a synthetic resin molding. The woody decorative panel 2 is laminated and joined when the base member 1 is molded, or adhered thereto independently of the molding operation of the base member 1. As the base member 1, it is preferable to employ a soundinsulating sheet which contains metallic powder, for example, and which is improved in sound isolation or sound insulation characteristics.

As described above, the thin woody decorative panel 2 is laminated on the surface of the flexible sheet-like base member 1. With this structure, the flexible sheet-like

Page 8/11

base member 1 does not warp unlike the wooden base plate. Due to the flexibility, the base member 1 is reliably compatible with the surface of the underfloor base. Since it absorbs the roughness of the underfloor base and can be set in tight contact with the underfloor base, the flooring member A is prevented from sliding. Accordingly, the flooring member A can be easily laid out directly on the underfloor base without the necessity of performing adhesive bonding or nailing. Due to the flexible sheetlike base member 1, the propagation of vibration can be suppressed, and the sound insulation effect is improved. Since special measures need not be taken for the grooves, the productivity is enhanced. In addition, since the base member 1 is made of a molding, the desired dimensions can be attained by selectively using a suitable resin, and the coupling sections (such as the fitting projections 3 and fitting concave portions 4) used for coupling adjacent flooring members can be easily fabricated.

As shown in FIG. 1, the disengagement-preventing projections 3a are provided for the fitting projections 3, and the disengagement-preventing concave portions 4a into which the disengagement-preventing projections 3a are inserted for preventing disengagement are provided for the disengagement-preventing concave portions 4a. With this structure, when the fitting projections 3 are fitted into

13

Translation of Reference

Page 9/11

the fitting concave portions 4, and the disengagementpreventing projections 3a are engaged with the disengagement-preventing concave portions 4a, the flooring members A, A can be coupled together easily and in a short time, with no need to use an adhesive. In this manner, the flooring members A, A can be easily laid out, and the structure for coupling them can be easily attained. At the time of coupling, the lower piece 4b of the fitting concave portion 4 is elastically deformed downward in accordance with the fitting movement of the fitting projection 3. After the fitting projection 3 is completely fitted in, the lower piece 4b moves back to the original position, thus ensuring reliable prevention of disengagement. The flooring members are moved in the cut-end direction for layout by sliding them in the direction of arrow (p) in FIGS. 2 and 3. In FIG. 3, the direction indicated by arrow (1) represents the fitting direction in which the fitting projection 3 is fitted into the fitting concave portion 4.

[Advantages of the Invention]

As can be seen from the above, according to the present invention, a thin woody decorative panel is laminated on the surface of a flexible sheet-like base member. With this structure, the flexible sheet-like base member does not warp, unlike the woody base plate. The base member is provided with plasticity and flexure, so

Page 10/11

that it has compatibility with the underfloor base. Since the base member absorbs the roughness of the underfloor base and can be set in tight contact with the underfloor base, the flooring member is prevented from sliding. Accordingly, the flooring member can be easily laid out directly (directly layout) on the underfloor base without the necessity of performing adhesive bonding or nailing. Due to the flexible sheet-like base member, the propagation of vibration can be suppressed, and the sound insulation effect is improved. Since special measures need not be taken for the grooves, the productivity is enhanced. Where the base member is made of a molding, the desired dimensions can be attained by selectively using a suitable resin, and the coupling sections used for coupling adjacent flooring members can be easily fabricated. Hence, the cost reduction can be attained, and a variety of values can be added. In addition, the fitting projections are formed on one side of the base member, while the fitting concave portions into which the fitting projections can be fitted are formed on the other side of the base member. Moreover, disengagement-preventing projections are provided for either the fitting projections or the fitting concave portions, while disengagement-preventing concave portions into which the disengagement-preventing projections are inserted for preventing disengagement are provided for the

Page 11/11

other ones. With this structure, when the fitting projections are fitted into the fitting concave portions, and the disengagement-preventing projections are engaged with the disengagement-preventing concave portions, the flooring members can be coupled together easily and in a short time, with no need to use an adhesive. In this manner, the flooring members can be easily laid out, and the structure for coupling them can be easily attained.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a sectional view showing a coupling operation according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is a sectional view showing the coupled state according to the embodiment. FIG. 3 is a plan view showing the layout manner according to the embodiment. FIG. 4 is a sectional view showing the prior art. FIG. 5is a perspective view showing the coupling operation according to the prior art. Numeral 1 denotes a base member, 2 denotes a woody decorative plate, 3 denotes a fitting projection, 3a denotes a disengagement-preventing projection, 4 denotes a fitting concave portion, and 4a denotes a disengagement-preventing concave portion.

